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| (54) Title: TRANSVERSE SPATIAL MODE TRANSFORMER FOR OPTICAL COMMUNICATION (57) Abstract <p>A transverse spatial mode transformer for transforming an optical signal between different spatial modes is described. The transformer is based on a spatially selective change of the phase of the optical signal wavefront relative to the initial wavefront. As the phase-adjusted optical signal propagates, the transverse intensity distribution changes to correspond to the new spatial mode. The transformer can be used to change the lower order spatial mode of an optical signal to a higher order spatial mode appropriate for a dispersion compensated fiber optic communication system. The transformer can also be used to change a higher order spatial mode to a lower order spatial mode.</p> | | |

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TRANSVERSE SPATIAL MODE TRANSFORMER
FOR OPTICAL COMMUNICATION

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This application claims priority to provisional U.S. patent application number 60/079,423 which was filed March 26, 1998, provisional U.S. patent application number 60/089,350 which was filed June 15, 1998 and provisional U.S. patent application number 60/091,026 which was filed June 29, 1998, and incorporates by reference U.S. patent applications "Optical
5 Communication System with Chromatic Dispersion Compensation" (attorney docket no. LCM-002) and "Apparatus and Method for Compensation of Chromatic Dispersion in Optical Fibers" (attorney docket no. LCM-003) filed concurrently herewith.

Field of the Invention

10 The invention relates to fiber optic telecommunication systems and more specifically to chromatic dispersion compensation in such systems.

Background of the Invention

The tendency of a pulse of light propagating through an optical fiber to broaden is a result of the fact that different wavelengths of light pass through the fiber at different speeds. This speed differential which causes the pulse to broaden is termed chromatic dispersion. Chromatic
15 dispersion presents a problem in modern optical communication systems because the tendency of light pulses to broaden as they propagate down the fiber causes the closely spaced light pulses to overlap in time. This overlap can have an undesirable effect since it restricts how closely spaced the pulses can be. This in turn limits the data bandwidth of the optical fiber.

There are many characteristics of dispersion. First order dispersion is the rate of change
20 of index of refraction with respect to wavelength in the fiber. First order dispersion is also referred to as group velocity. Second order dispersion is the rate of change of the first order dispersion with respect to wavelength. Second order dispersion produces the pulse broadening. Third order dispersion is the rate of change of broadening with respect to a change in wavelength. This is often referred to as the dispersion slope.

25 Several solutions have been proposed to mitigate the effects of dispersion in transmission fibers. One technique involves the use of a compensating optical fiber having an appropriate

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length and which has a dispersion that is opposite to the dispersion characteristic of the transmission fiber. The result is dispersion in the transmission fiber is substantially matched and canceled by the total dispersion in the compensating fiber. While this technique offers a solution to the dispersion problem, it may be impractical in actual use because of the attenuation due to the
5 required length of the compensating fiber. In such a case, the total transmission length of the fiber is significantly increased thereby increasing the signal attenuation in the fiber. Furthermore, it may be difficult to find a fiber of the desired length with the required dispersion properties.

It is also difficult to design a fiber having a changing index of refraction across the diameter of the fiber (the fiber index profile) that will compensate simultaneously for the second
10 and third dispersion orders. It is even more difficult to control the material properties of such fibers even in the most accurate fabrication process necessary to produce such fibers. In addition, the process of fabricating the single compensating chromatic dispersion fiber is expensive and generally not practical.

When a pulse of light is transmitted through an optical fiber, the energy follows a number
15 of paths which cross the fiber axis at different angles. A group of paths which cross the axis at the same angle is known as a mode. Sometimes it is necessary to limit or control the number of modes used in a transmission system. The fundamental mode LP_{01} in which light passes substantially along the fiber axis is often used in high bandwidth transmission systems using optical fibers commonly referred to as single mode fibers.

20 The dispersion properties of high order modes have been investigated at length. There is a dependence of high order mode dispersion on wavelength and on the properties of the fiber. By properly designing the fiber index profile it is possible to make the dispersion slope be positive, negative or zero. It is also possible to make the magnitude of the dispersion be negative, zero or slightly positive. Using these two properties one can either control or compensate for the
25 dispersion in any transmission fiber.

Systems have been developed to take advantage of higher order modes to compensate for dispersion in a typical optical communication system. In such systems it has been necessary to first convert the lower order fundamental mode of the light to a higher order spatial mode. This is accomplished using longitudinal mode conversion.

30 Conventional methods for longitudinal mode conversion are based on introducing a periodic perturbation along the fiber axis. The length of each period and the number of periods in

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these longitudinal converters must be determined accurately according to the wavelength, the strength of the perturbation, and the modes involved. By constructing a longitudinal mode converter it is possible to achieve good efficiency in transferring the energy from one mode to the other in a limited spectral bandwidth. This spectral property has been used in Dense Wavelength
5 Division Multiplexing (DWDM) applications in telecommunications for other applications. Unfortunately, this technique is accompanied by significant energy attenuation and it cannot be used over broad spectral bandwidths.

Another deficiency associated with longitudinal mode converters is related to the fact that after the conversion, only a single mode should be present in the fiber. It can be difficult to
10 discriminate between desired modes and undesired modes having almost the same group velocities because unwanted modes can appear at the output of the converter. As the modes propagate, modal dispersion occurs and the pulse broadens. Generally, longitudinal mode converters introduce significant energy attenuation and noise. Therefore, a trade-off must be made between having broad-spectrum capability and the demand for converting the original mode to a pure,
15 single, high-order mode.

One such longitudinal mode converter is discussed in patent number 5,802,234. Here, a single mode transmission fiber carries the LP_{01} to a longitudinal mode converter. Before conversion in this system, however, it is necessary to couple the single mode transmission fiber to a multimode fiber while maintaining the signal in the basic LP_{01} mode. This coupling is typically
20 difficult to achieve without signal degradation and any misalignment or manufacturing inaccuracies can result in the presence of higher order modes. It is desirable that only the LP_{01} mode propagate initially in the multimode fiber in order to avoid significant noise that degrades the system performance and typically such coupling results in the propagation of additional modes.

25 The present invention overcomes the disadvantages of longitudinal mode converters and previous attempts to control dispersion in a fiber optic system.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to an apparatus and method for transforming an optical signal between different spatial modes. The apparatus and method are based on a spatially
30 selective phase change of the optical signal wavefront relative to the initial wavefront. As the

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phase-adjusted optical signal propagates, the transverse intensity distribution changes to correspond to the new spatial mode.

The present invention features a transverse mode transformer having an optical input and a spatially selective retardation element. The retardation element transforms an optical signal
5 received at the optical input from a first spatial mode to a second spatial mode. The retardation element can be a phase plate, a lens, a mirror, a grating, an electro-optic element, a beam splitter or a reflective element. In one embodiment the second spatial mode is of a higher order than the first spatial mode.

In another aspect, the invention features a method of spatial mode transformation which
10 includes the steps of providing a spatially selective retardation element, receiving an optical signal having a first spatial mode at the retardation element and spatially retarding at least a portion of the optical signal to generate a second spatial mode. In one embodiment, the second spatial mode is a higher order mode.

Brief Description of the Drawings

15 These and other advantages of the invention may be more clearly understood with reference to the specification and the drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a typical fiber optic transmission system known to the prior art;

20 FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an embodiment of the fiber optic transmission system of the present invention including a chromatic dispersion compensation fiber module;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an embodiment of the chromatic dispersion compensation fiber module shown in FIG. 2 showing transverse mode transformers and a chromatic dispersion compensation fiber;

25 FIG. 4 is a block diagram of another embodiment of the chromatic dispersion compensation fiber module of the present invention showing transverse mode transformers and two chromatic dispersion compensation fibers;

FIG. 5 is a highly schematic diagram of an embodiment of a transverse mode transformer shown in FIG. 3;

30 FIG. 6a is a block diagram of an alternative embodiment of a fiber optic transmission system of the current invention with the leading transmission fiber replaced by a transmission source;

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FIG. 6b is a block diagram of an alternative embodiment of a fiber optic transmission system of the current invention with the receiving transmission fiber replaced by a detector;

FIG. 7a is a graph of the intensity as a function of position along the diameter of a fiber in an ideal case;

5 FIG. 7b is a graph of the intensity as a function of position along the diameter of the fiber after transformation to the LP_{02} mode;

FIG. 8 is a graph of the relative energy in the higher order mode relative to the LP_{01} mode for an element optimized for operation at a wavelength of 1550nm in an ideal case;

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of an alternative embodiment of a transverse mode transformer
10 using two phase elements;

FIG. 10a is a highly schematic diagram of an alternative embodiment of the present invention showing two chromatic dispersion compensation fibers used for multiple order dispersion compensation;

FIG. 10b is a highly schematic diagram of an alternative embodiment of the present
15 invention showing two chromatic dispersion compensation fibers sandwiching a single mode transmission fiber used for multiple order dispersion compensation;

FIG. 11a - 11e are graphs of different solution spaces showing relative design characteristics resulting from the use of first and second order dispersion;

FIG. 12a-12c are illustrations of alternative embodiments of the transverse mode
20 transformer shown embedded in a fiber optic transmission system;

FIG. 13a-13c are graphs of the amplitude versus position plot of the pulse across the diameter of the fiber before, during and after mode transformation;

FIG. 14 is an illustration of an alternative embodiment of the current invention using a polarization beam splitter and a polarization combiner;

25 FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram of a single bulk component that can be used to replace the discrete bulk optical components in the embodiment shown in FIG. 14;

FIG. 16 shows a representation of the polarization of propagating modes through the element described in FIG. 15;

FIG. 17 shows a representation of the polarization of propagating modes using a
30 birefringent element;

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FIG. 18 is a block diagram of an alternative embodiment of the current invention designed to eliminate the sensitivity of the system to polarization mode dispersion by using a circulator and a Faraday mirror; and

FIG. 19 is a block diagram of an alternative embodiment of the current invention designed to eliminate the sensitivity of the system to polarization mode dispersion without using a circulator.

FIG. 20a-20c are diagrams of alternative embodiments of a transverse mode transformer using internal reflection.

Detailed Description of the Invention

10 A typical optical fiber transmission system known in the prior art is shown in FIG. 1. Such a system includes a signal transmitter 2 in optical communication with a single mode fiber (SMF) 3 which is in turn in optical communication with a signal receiver 4. (Other components common to optical fiber systems, such as amplifiers, circulators, isolators, etc. are not shown.) A signal is transmitted from the transmitter 2 into the fiber 3 where it propagates some distance.
15 Depending on the length and other properties of the fiber, significant signal attenuation and dispersion can occur in the fiber. The receiver 4 acquires the attenuated signal as it exits the fiber 3.

A basic configuration of the system of the present invention is presented in FIG. 2. A transmitter 2 transmits an optical signal into a communication fiber 3. The communication fiber 3
20 introduces dispersion that requires compensation. The chromatic dispersion compensation module 10 compensates for signal dispersion introduced by the communication fiber 3 before propagating the signal into a receiver 4.

An embodiment of the chromatic dispersion module 10 is shown in FIG. 3. A signal propagating in a single mode fiber (SMF) 3 enters a mode transformer 28 which converts the
25 basic lower order spatial mode, generally LP_{01} , to a higher order spatial mode, generally LP_{02} , that propagates in a special chromatic dispersion compensating fiber 30. The chromatic dispersion compensation fiber (DCF) 30 is designed to compensate for the first order dispersion of the signal. A second chromatic dispersion compensation fiber 31 with different compensation properties may be coupled to the first chromatic dispersion compensation fiber 30 in order to
30 compensate for dispersion slope as shown in FIG. 4. If required, more than two chromatic dispersion compensation fibers may be used to compensate even higher order dispersion or

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alternatively for mode filtering applications. Once compensation is complete, the signal is then converted back to the lower order mode by a second mode transformer 28' and emerges from the chromatic dispersion compensation module 10 in the single mode fiber 3'.

The mode transformer 28 of the present invention is a bi-directional transverse mode transformer. It can be used to convert a lower order spatial mode to a higher order spatial mode. Conversely, the same transverse mode transformer 28 can be used to convert a higher order spatial mode to a lower order spatial mode. Unlike prior mode transformers which used the longitudinal axis of the fiber to accomplish longitudinal mode conversion, the present transverse mode transformer uses transverse properties of the wavefront of the light to mode convert by selectively altering the phase of at least one portion of the wavefront. One embodiment of a transverse mode transformer is shown in FIG. 5. A transverse phase element 58 arranged perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the fiber is used to accomplish mode transformation. A pulse of light propagates in a single mode fiber 50 with a small diameter core 54. The pulse broadens into an expanded region 56 as it emerges from the fiber. As the pulse passes through the transverse phase element 58 the phase distribution of the pulse is changed. The phase element 58 can consist of a spatially selective phase element which alters the phase of points on the wavefront as a function of their transverse position. A focusing lens 62 focuses the pulse back into the special chromatic dispersion compensation fiber 64, shown as having a broader core 66 simply for explanatory purposes. In many conventional systems the lens 62 is a compound lens. In one embodiment, gradient index (GRIN) lenses are used. The phase element 58 can be any spatially selective phase element, including but not limited to, lenses, mirrors, gratings, electro-optic devices, beamsplitters, reflective elements, graded indexed materials and photolithographic elements.

Phase transformation can be achieved using the properties of spherical aberration inherent in optical lenses. After a wavefront passes through a lens, it will experience spherical aberration. The resulting distorted wavefront can be used with or without a phase element 58 in the transverse mode transformer 28 of the present invention to transform the spatial mode of the original wavefront to a higher order spatial mode.

FIG. 6a depicts a system in which a transmission source 24 replaces the optical fiber 3 shown in the embodiment in FIG. 4. Here the system does not require an input transmission fiber and retains all the functionality and advantages of the present invention. The transmission source

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24 injects an optical signal directly into the chromatic dispersion compensation module 10 where it is pre-compensated before being received by the transmission fiber 3'. Precompensation can be desirable when the transmission fiber 3' has a known dispersion that requires compensation.

FIG. 6b describes a system in which a detector 36 replaces the transmission fiber 3' shown in the embodiment in FIG. 4. Here the system does not require an exit transmission fiber 3' and the functionality of the system is not affected. In this case the optical signal propagates in the optical fiber 3 before being compensated by the chromatic dispersion compensation module 10. Once the signal is down converted by mode transformer 28', it is detected directly by detector 36. This method can conserve energy since there will not be fiber coupling losses exhibited before the
10 detector.

The physical mechanism of the transverse mode transformation presented in this invention is explained with reference to FIGS. 13a to 13c. (FIGS. 13a to 13c share the same horizontal scale.) Figure 13a illustrates the gaussian-like amplitude distribution of mode LP_{01} in a single mode fiber, wherein the horizontal axis represents the transverse position across the diameter of the fiber in arbitrary units and the vertical axis represents the amplitude in arbitrary units. In one
15 embodiment, the transverse phase element 58 (FIG. 5) introduces a step function to the wavefront 20 of the pulse such that the center region 20a of the wavefront 20 is retarded with respect to the outer region 20b of the wavefront 20. Therefore, the inner region 20a and the outer region 20b of the wavefront 20 will differ in phase by 180° . After propagation and transformation, the
20 resulting distribution 22 shown in FIG. 13c enters the chromatic dispersion compensation fiber 64 (see FIG. 5). More than ninety percent of the transverse intensity distribution in the LP_{01} mode (see FIG. 7a) is present in the LP_{02} mode (see FIG. 7b) after transformation. The remaining energy is distributed among higher order modes which are not supported by the special chromatic dispersion compensation fiber 66. Therefore, the fiber will contain substantially a single high
25 order mode (LP_{02}). The same process, but in the reverse order, occurs in the second mode transformer 28' at the opposite end of the compensation fiber 66. This technique can also be applied to convert between other spatial modes.

One of the advantages of this transverse transformation mechanism is its high efficiency over a broad spectrum. FIG. 8 shows the residual energy in the LP_{01} mode for an element
30 optimized for operation at 1550nm. The horizontal axis represents the wavelength of the pulse in nanometers, and the vertical axis represents the ratio between the energy remaining in the low

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order mode to the total energy of the pulse. Less than one half of a percent of the pulse energy is left in the lowest order mode over greater than 100nm of spectral range.

In order to further improve the transformation efficiency it is possible to use multiple phase elements 74 and 74' as shown in FIG. 9. The pulse emerging from fiber 54 is collimated by lens 72, then it passes through the two phase elements 74 and 74' and is finally focused by lens 72' into a special chromatic dispersion compensation fiber 64. This technique reduces longitudinal sensitivity in the placement of the phase elements. The design of phase elements 74 and 74' can be based on a coordinate transformation technique for converting between spatial modes. The first phase element 74 is designed to have local phase changes across the pulse. Each local phase change redirects (i.e., steers) a small section of the wavefront 20 to a predetermined coordinate on the second phase element 74'. As a result, a predetermined intensity pattern is generated at the second phase element 74'. The second phase element also induces local phase changes across the wavefront so that the resulting wavefront 20 with predetermined intensity and phase distributions at the second element 74' yields the desired spatial mode.

Another embodiment of the chromatic dispersion compensation module 10 of the present invention is shown in FIG. 10a. This embodiment may be used with transverse mode transformers 28, but is not limited to their use. Any means that propagates a pulse with a higher order mode into an optical coupler 6 can use the invention. After the higher order pulse passes through optical coupler 6, the pulse then enters the first chromatic dispersion compensation fiber (DCF₁) 8 which is designed to compensate for the dispersion of the communication fiber 3. DCF₁ 8 is spliced to a second dispersion compensation fiber (DCF₂) 10 through a splice 12. DCF₂ 10 is designed to have minimal second order dispersion at the point where the dispersion slope is maximum. By properly choosing the design parameters, a minimal length of DCF 8 and 10 is required to compensate for dispersion. DCF₁ 8 and DCF₂ 10 can be designed to operate with the basic LP₀₁ mode as long as they have different dispersion characteristics. The order in which DCF₁ 8 and DCF₂ 10 are arranged can be changed. Generally, more chromatic dispersion compensation fibers are required as the number of dispersion orders to be compensated increases. The chromatic dispersion compensated pulse passes into the outgoing optical transmission fiber 3' at splice 14. FIG. 10b illustrates another embodiment of the invention. A single mode fiber is sandwiched between two dispersion compensation fibers. Any number of combinations can be realized without detracting from the essence of the invention.

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Graphs of possible solutions using the chromatic dispersion compensation fibers of the present invention are shown in FIGS. 11a-11e. The horizontal axes represent the second order dispersion, and the vertical axes represent the second order dispersion slope (i.e., third order dispersion). The dispersion compensation introduced by the chromatic dispersion compensation fibers is presented as arrow 24. FIG. 11a represents an ideal system, where the desired dispersion solution is presented as the point 20. By choosing the proper length of chromatic dispersion compensation fiber, the desired results are achieved. Unfortunately, in conventional communication systems it is difficult to change the relationship between the dispersion orders. Moreover, it is difficult to even predict this relationship before fabrication of the compensation fiber is completed. In addition, this relationship varies strongly according to fabrication processes. Therefore, if the desired amount of dispersion compensation presented at point 20 is displaced as illustrated in FIG. 11b, it is impossible to achieve the desired compensation. It is possible, however, to increase the length of the DCF in order to add length 26 to the arrow 24, so that the actual magnitude of dispersion is increased and the resulting dispersion 27 will approximate the desired dispersion 20.

By combining two or more different fibers it is possible to achieve a variety of dispersion properties. The dispersion properties of DCF₁ 8 and DCF₂ 10 in FIG. 10 are represented as 32 and 34 in FIG. 11c. The area 36 represents the solution space of dispersion compensation which can be achieved by proper combination of the two fibers 8 and 10.

FIG. 11d represents an example of such a combination. Using a combination of two or more DCFs, one can compensate for higher orders of dispersion. In order to achieve better coverage of the dispersion possibilities it is desirable to increase the angle between the arrows 32 and 34 in FIG. 11c. It is difficult to achieve this result by using conventional single mode DCFs, however, high order mode-dispersion compensation fibers (HOM-DCF) can achieve more than 90 degrees difference between two different DCFs as presented in FIG. 11e. This system is insensitive to the exact properties of the DCFs, because changing the length of the fibers can compensate for any deviation in the result.

FIG. 12a depicts an alternative embodiment of the transverse mode transformer of the present invention and shows a connection, between two fibers, designed to modify the wavefront. Both fibers include a core 10 and cladding 12. The face of the transmission fiber 14 can be perpendicular to the face of the dispersion compensation fiber 6 or at a small angle to the DCF 6

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in order to eliminate reflection noise. The end face of at least one of the fibers has a predetermined binary pattern 16. The pattern 16 can be etched onto the fiber or be in optical communication with the fiber. The pattern is designed to redistribute a gaussian wavefront such as that corresponding to the LP_{02} mode as described in FIG. 7b. In order to achieve an
5 instantaneous change of the wavefront, the height of the binary pattern is set in one embodiment to 1.5 microns. This height is much smaller than the 'Rayleigh range', which is approximately 50 microns in a conventional fiber. The Rayleigh range is defined as $\pi r^2/\lambda$ where r is the radius of the wavefront and λ is the wavelength of the light.

FIG. 12b depicts an embodiment in which the fibers 4, 6 are in contact with each other in
10 order to reduce the relative motion and losses. FIG. 12c depicts the same architecture as in FIG. 12b except that a transparent material (for example the cladding itself) fills the gap 17. In this architecture the height of the pattern 16' can be larger. If the relative refractive index difference between the filled gap 17 and the pattern 16' is set to 4%, then the pattern height is set to 13 microns. This height is still smaller than the 'Rayleigh range'.

15 The width of the wavefront in a fiber is of the order of microns. Since modern photolithographic methods can achieved sub-micron resolution, photolithography can be used to create the desired pattern on the face of the fiber.

Just as photolithography makes it is possible to accurately etch or coat the desired pattern on the edge of the fiber, multiple lithographic processes make it possible to approximate any
20 continuous pattern. Accurate alignment of the fiber core to the desired pattern can be achieved by illuminating the fiber through the core.

Another method for creating a pattern 16 on the end face of a fiber is to attach a short (i.e., a few tenths of microns in length) fiber having the desired pattern 16. It can also be done by attaching a long fiber to the fiber end face and cutting it to the desired length. This method is
25 more convenient and less expensive in mass production.

An internally reflective spatial mode transformer 190 of the present invention is illustrated in FIG. 20a. The gaussian beam emerging from the end of a single mode fiber 186 includes a center portion 192 and an outer portion 194. The gaussian beam 192 and 194 enters the spatial mode transformer 190 where only the outer portion 194 is reflected from an internal surface 196
30 back into the center portion 192 so that the interference between the portions 192 and 194 results in a wavefront similar to that of the LP_{02} mode. The resulting wavefront passes through one or

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more lenses 198 which couple the wavefront into a high order mode fiber 188. The internal surface 196 can be made from a variety of reflectors including, but not limited to, metallic reflective materials and refractive index interfaces (e.g., a segment of optical fiber having a core-cladding interface). FIG. 20b illustrates an internally reflective spatial mode transformer 190
5 attached to the single mode fiber 186. In another embodiment shown in FIG. 13C, a fiber-based spatial mode transformer 190' is disposed between the ends of the two fibers 186 and 188. The mode transformer 190' includes a short segment of optical fiber with an expanded core 200 of high refractive index. The cores of the two fibers 186 and 188 can be expanded in order to improve the coupling efficiency between spatial modes.

10 The transverse transformation process is insensitive to the polarization of the propagating pulse. However, in many applications it is necessary to introduce different phase shifts to the different polarizations of the pulse. This can be desirable because the polarization of the LP_{01} mode in the single mode fiber can be different from that of the higher order modes such as the TE_{01} mode. FIG. 14 depicts an embodiment for such an application. In this embodiment a
15 collimating lenses 88, a polarization beam splitter 92, and a combiner 96 are conventional bulk elements. Special mirrors 100 and 102 perform the transverse mode transformation. These mirrors 100 and 102 are designed to introduce phase changes to the reflected wavefronts. One way of achieving this is by etching patterns on the mirrors themselves. In another embodiment, the transverse mode transformer 28 is constructed as a single bulk component 109 as shown in
20 FIG. 15. The incident optical beam 110 is split into two orthogonally polarized beams 111 and 113 by a polarization beam splitter 115. Each beam is then reflected by total internal reflection from sides 114, and recombined at polarization beam splitter 115 into a single output beam 112.

The effect of this element 109 on the polarization of the light passing through it is illustrated in FIG. 16. An arbitrarily polarized pulse 120 is split to its two orthogonal polarization
25 components 124a and 124b by the polarization splitter 115. The phase of each component 124a and 124b is changed by the phase elements on the mirrors 114 resulting in altered components 128a and 128b. A polarization beamsplitter 115 combines the components 128a and 128b into a single annular distribution 132. The orientation of the phase elements on the mirrors 114 which are used to generate the altered components 128a and 128b can be rotated so that all LP_{11} modes
30 can be generated separately. As a result, only a single mode propagates in the fiber 84. One advantage is that a polarization-maintaining fiber is not required.

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If the polarization of the incident pulse is known (after a polarizer or a polarizing splitter) then it is possible to transform its polarization to match that of the high order modes in the fiber. This polarization transformation can be done with a fine transverse grating. For example, the polarization of the LP_{01} mode (the lowest order mode), which is basically linear and uniform across the mode, can be transformed to an azimuthal one (as that of the TE_{01}) by using a transverse grating with a varying local period.

Alternatively, a birefringent element can be used. FIG. 17 represents a physical description of the process of transforming a linear polarization towards angular polarization by using a retardation plate. The linear polarization 140 passes through a waveplate having primary axes oriented at an angle to the orientation of the linear polarization 142. The height of the plate is designed to have an angular dependence according to the equation $H_1(r, \theta) = D/(2\pi)\theta$, where D is defined as the depth for which the birefringence waveplate is not changing the orientation of linear polarization. The resulting polarization 144 is shown in FIG. 17. However, this wavefront may have a residual angular phase. Therefore, another non-birefringent element 146 is used to compensate for any residual angular phase. This element introduces the negative angular phase. This phase can be presented as $H_2(r, \theta) = -F/(27\pi)\theta$, where F is calculated according to the residual angular phase. The same effect can be achieved also by using two retardation waveplates having opposite angular phases and their primary axis oriented at opposite angles to the linear polarization.

The transverse phase elements can be implemented in a few configurations according to the requirements of the complete system. FIG. 18 represents a conventional system designed to eliminate the sensitivity of the system to polarization mode dispersion. The light propagating in a single mode fiber 3 enters a circulator 160 or a coupler (not shown). Then the light passes through the transverse mode transformer 162. The light is propagated as a higher order mode in the dispersion compensation fiber 164. A Faraday mirror 166 then reflects the light. After the light has passed again through the dispersion compensation fiber 164 and transverse mode transformer 162, the circulator 160 separates the outgoing light for propagation through fiber 3' from the incoming light propagating through fiber 3.

However, in many applications circulators 160 are not desired because of their expense and complexity. Couplers (i.e., beamsplitters) are also undesirable because they introduce an inherent 50% loss. FIG. 19 represents a configuration in which a circulator or coupler is not

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- needed. The light is separated into its orthogonal polarizations by the polarization splitter 172. Then, each polarization passes through a Faraday rotator 174 imparting a 45° polarization rotation to the polarization and then through a phase element 178. A polarization conserving special fiber 180 or an elliptical special fiber 180 is oriented at 45° so it is parallel to the
- 5 transmitted polarization. The influence of the two Faraday rotators 174 cancels the rotation introduced by the special fiber 180. As a result, the two polarizations return to their original state and are combined at the polarizer 172 in the same orientation. As the two polarizations are counter-propagating in the special fiber 180, they have the same orientation. Therefore, they will be combined without time difference.
- 10 Thus, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense. It is also to be understood that the following claims are intended to cover all of the generic and specific features of the invention described herein.

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Claims

We claim:

- 1 1. A transverse mode transformer comprising:
 - 2 an optical input port; and
 - 3 a spatially selective phase element in optical communication with said optical input port,
 - 4 wherein said spatially selective phase element transforms an optical signal from a first
 - 5 spatial mode to a second spatial mode.
- 1 2. The transverse mode transformer of claim 1 further comprising an optical output port wherein
- 2 said second spatial mode appears at said optical output port.
- 1 3. The transverse mode transformer of claim 1 wherein said spatially selective phase element is
- 2 selected from the group consisting of a phase plate, a lens, a mirror, a grating, an electro-optic
- 3 element, a beam splitter, a diffractive element, and a reflective element.
- 1 4. The transverse mode transformer of claim 1 wherein said second spatial mode is of a different
- 2 order than said first spatial mode.
- 1 5. The transverse mode transformer of claim 1 wherein said spatially selective phase element
- 2 comprises a fiber endface having a spatially varying surface profile.
- 1 6. The transverse mode transformer of claim 5 wherein said fiber endface further comprises a
- 2 section of optical fiber adjacent to said fiber endface.
- 1 7. A transverse mode transformer comprising:
 - 2 a first lens; and
 - 3 a first spatially selective phase element in optical communication with said lens,
 - 4 wherein said first spatially selective phase element transforms an optical signal from a
 - 5 lower order spatial mode to a higher order spatial mode and wherein said first lens relays said
 - 6 optical signal from a first location to a second location.

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- 1 8. The transverse mode transformer of claim 7 wherein said spatially selective phase element is
2 selected from the group consisting of a phase plate, a lens, a mirror, a grating, an electro-optic
3 element, a beam splitter, a diffractive element, and a reflective element.
- 1 9. The transverse mode transformer of claim 7 wherein said first location is one end of an optical
2 waveguide.
- 1 10. The transverse mode transformer of claim 7 wherein said second location is one end of an
2 optical waveguide.
- 1 11. The transverse mode transformer of claim 7 further comprising at least one additional
2 spatially selective phase element.
- 1 12. The transverse mode transformer of claim 7 wherein said first spatially selective phase
2 element is integral with first said lens.
- 1 13. The transverse mode transformer of claim 7 further comprising a second lens in optical
2 communication with said first spatially selective phase element,
3 wherein said first and second lenses relay said optical signal from said first location to said
4 second location.
- 1 14. The transverse mode transformer of claim 13 wherein said first location is one end of an
2 optical waveguide.
- 1 15. The transverse mode transformer of claim 13 wherein said second location is one end of an
2 optical waveguide.
- 1 16. A method of transverse mode transformation comprising the steps of:
2 a) receiving an optical signal having a first spatial mode; and
3 b) spatially retarding at least a portion of said optical signal to generate a transformed
4 optical signal having a second spatial mode.
- 1 17. The method of claim 16 further comprising providing an optical input port for receiving said
2 optical signal.

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- 1 18. The method of claim 16 further comprising providing an optical output port wherein said
2 optical signal having a second spatial mode exits from said output port.
- 1 19. The method of claim 16 wherein said second spatial mode is of a different order than said
2 first spatial mode.

FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

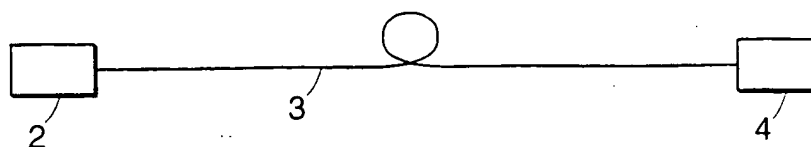


FIG. 2

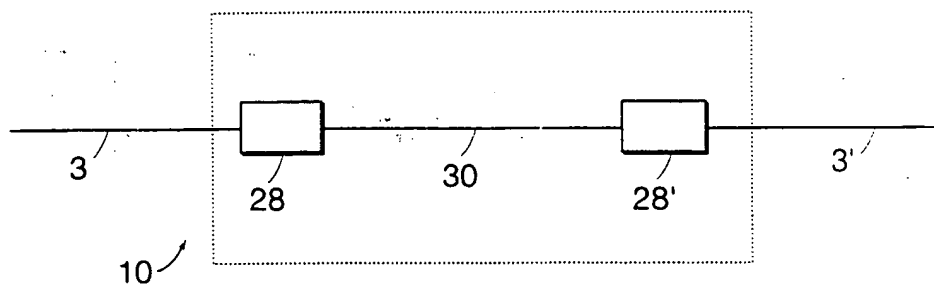
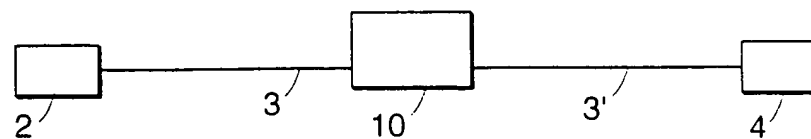


FIG. 4
PRIOR ART

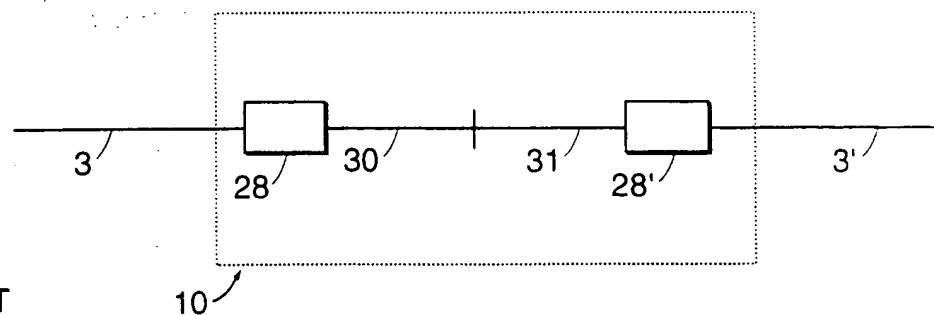
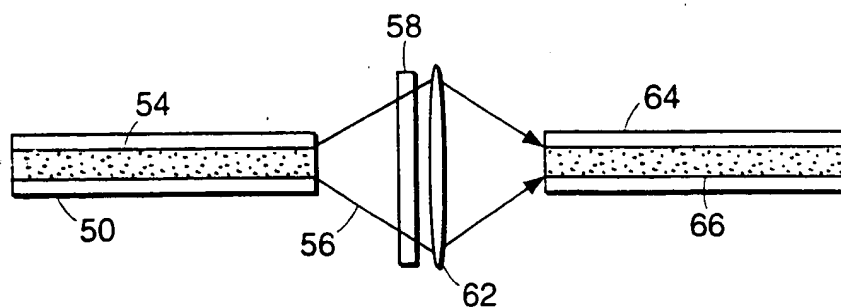


FIG. 5



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FIG. 6A

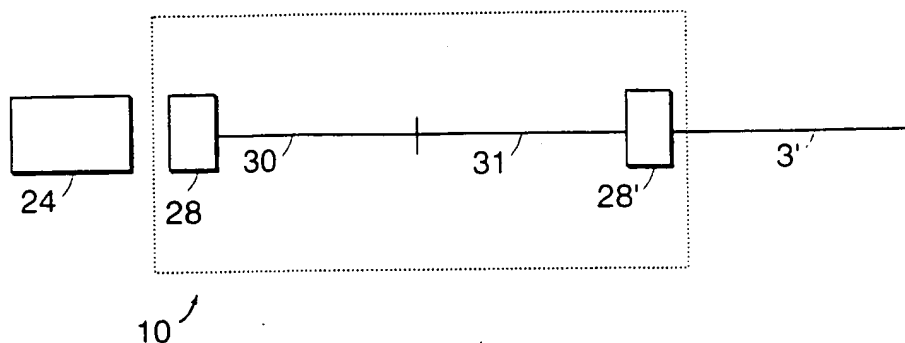


FIG. 6B

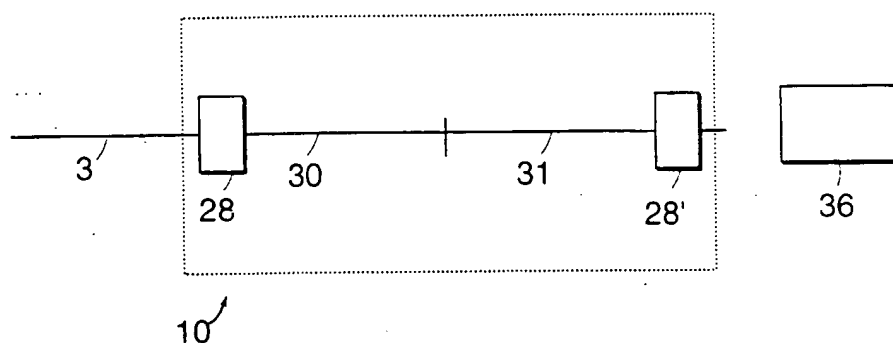
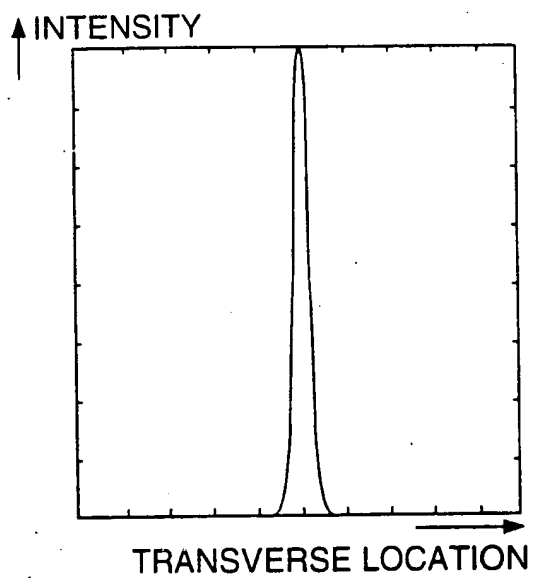


FIG. 7A



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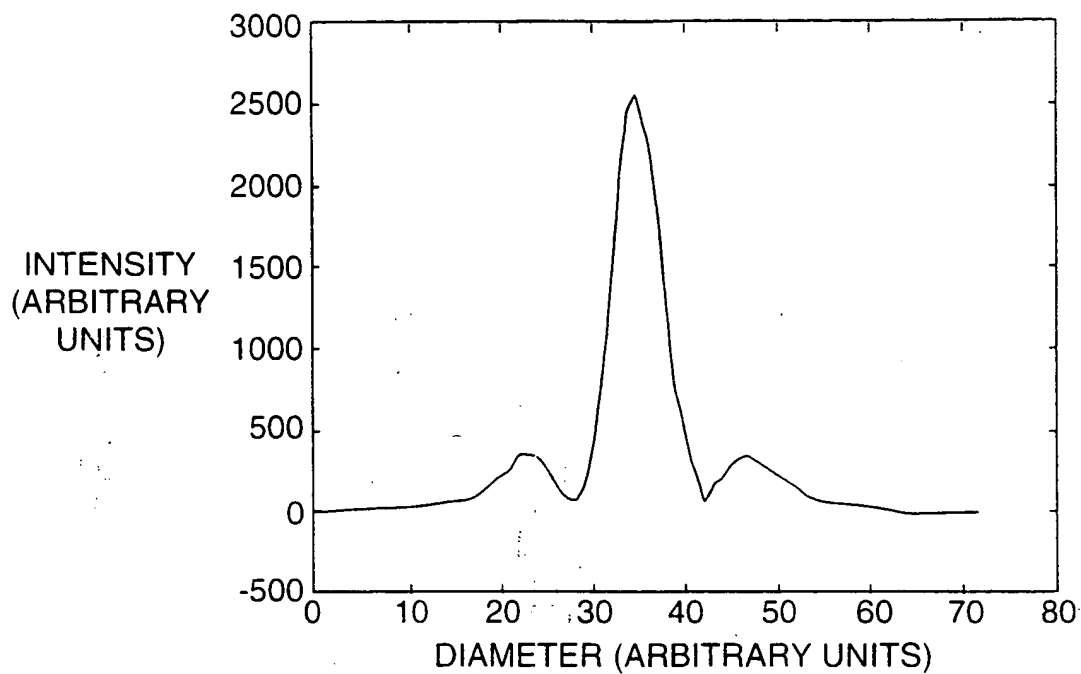


FIG. 7B

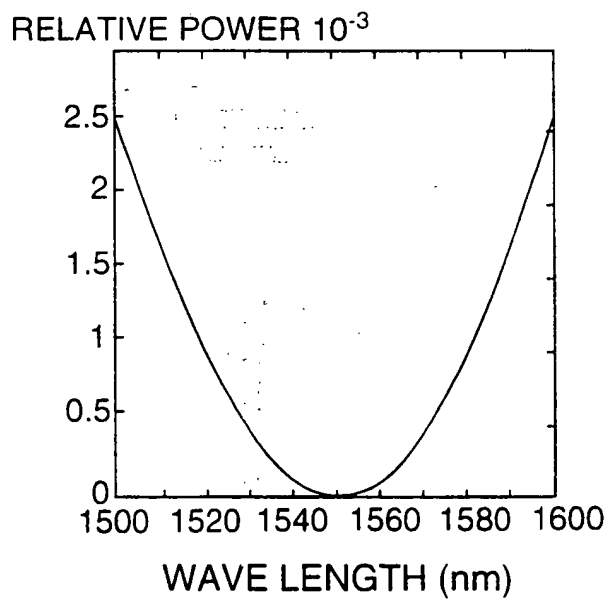


FIG. 8

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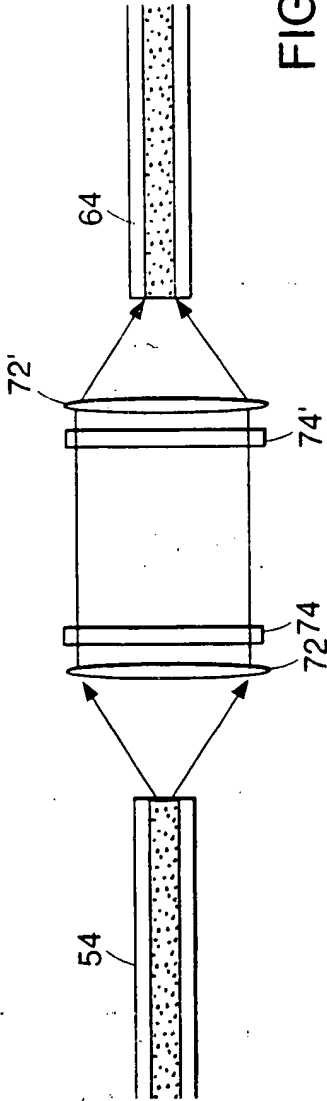


FIG. 9

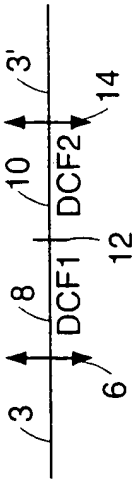


FIG. 10A

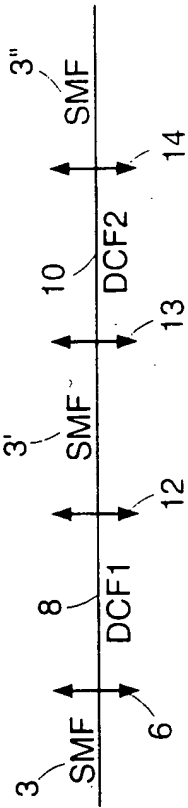
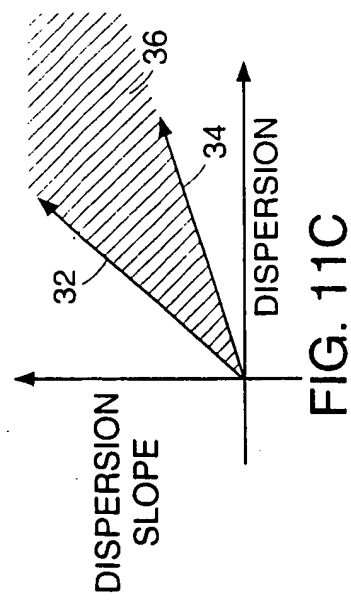
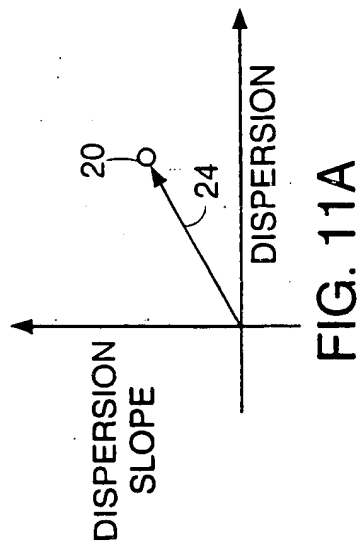
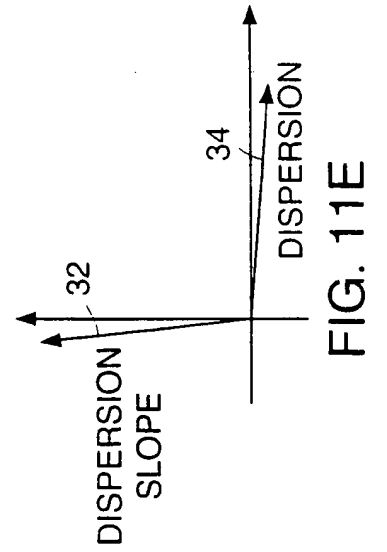
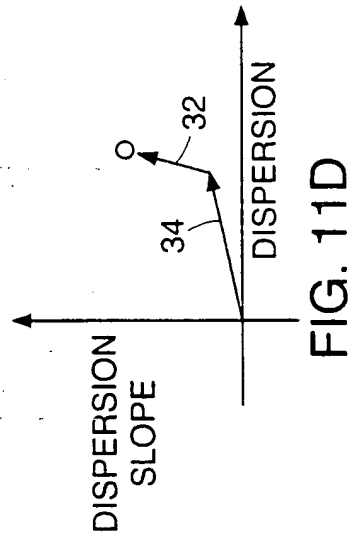
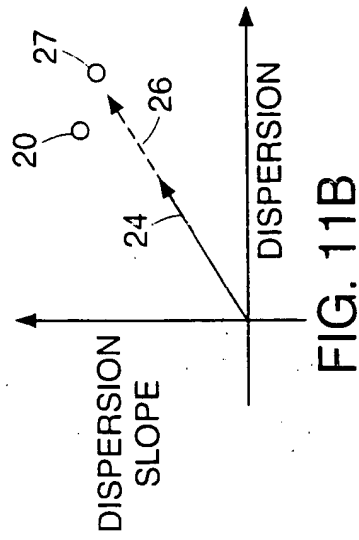


FIG. 10B



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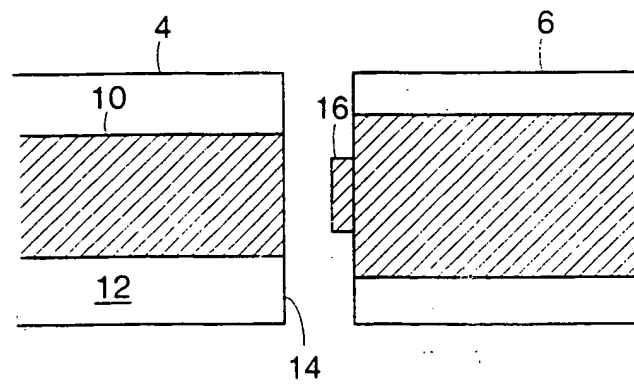


FIG. 12A

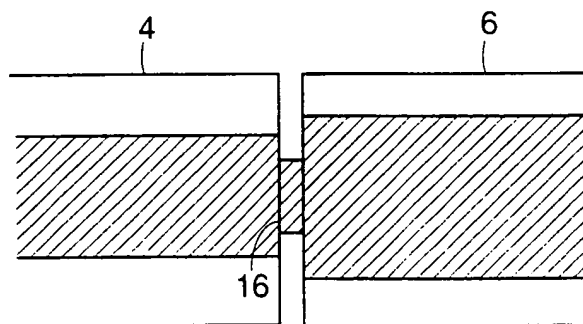


FIG. 12B

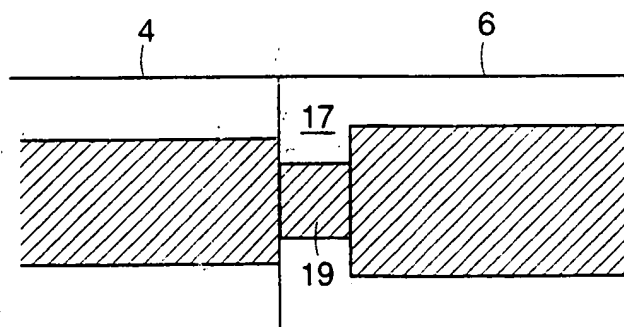
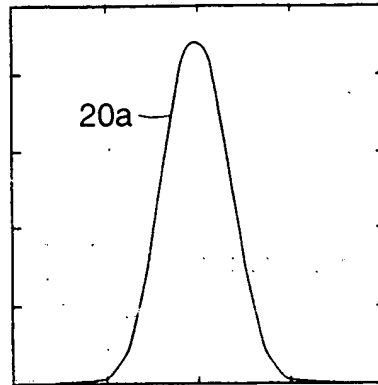


FIG. 12C

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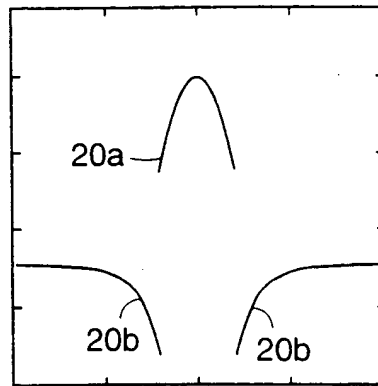
AMPLITUDE



DISTANCE

FIG. 13A

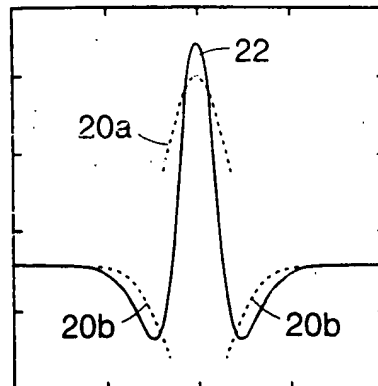
AMPLITUDE



DISTANCE

FIG. 13B

AMPLITUDE



DISTANCE

FIG. 13C

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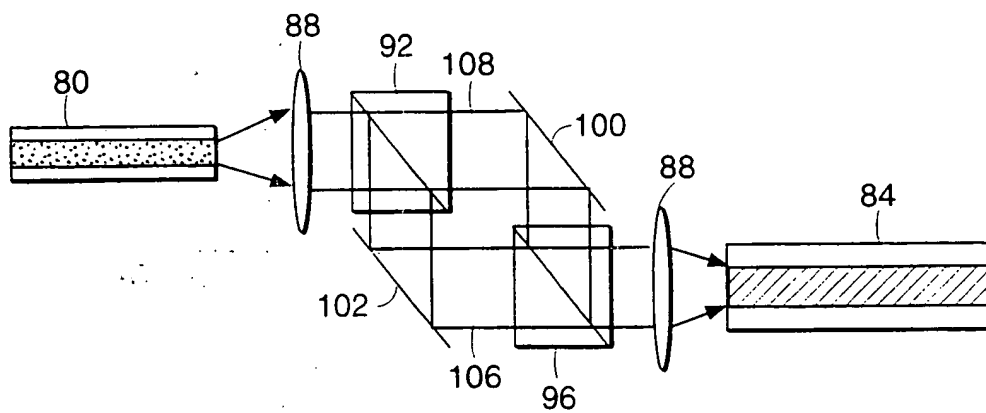


FIG. 14

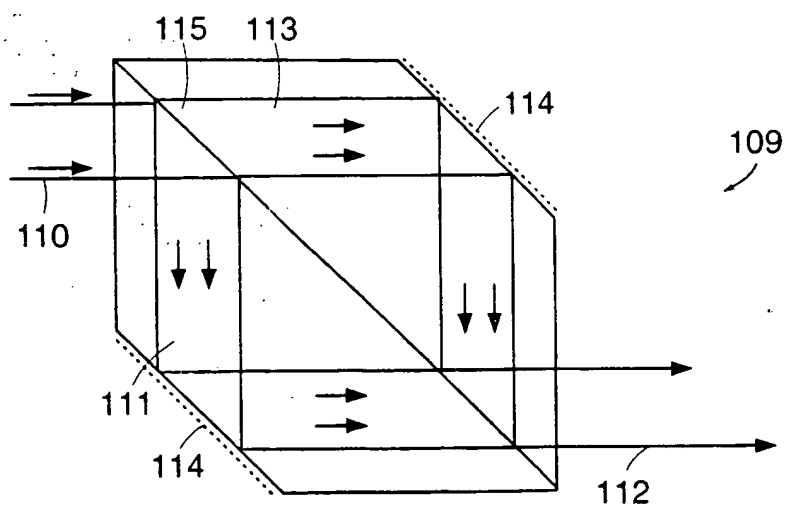


FIG. 15

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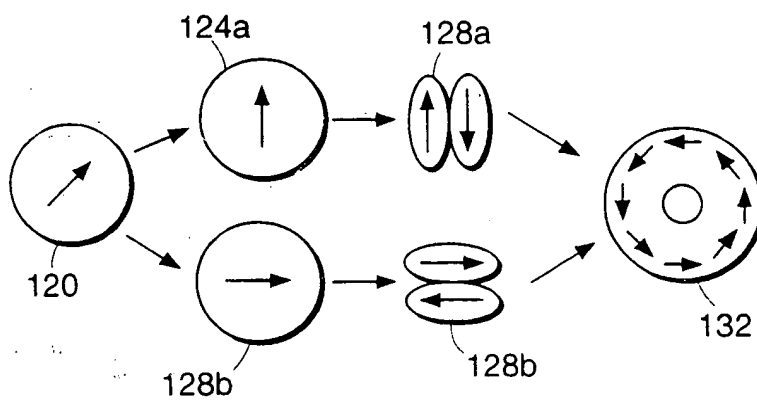


FIG. 16

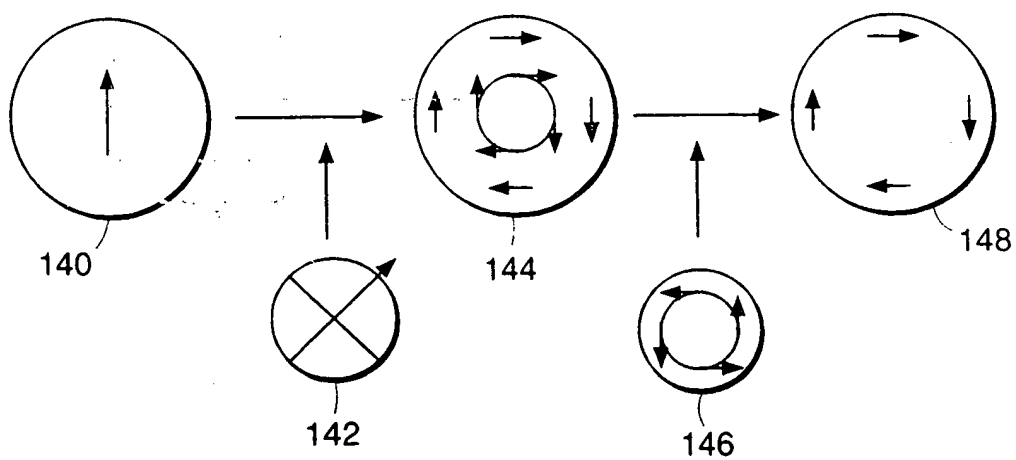


FIG. 17

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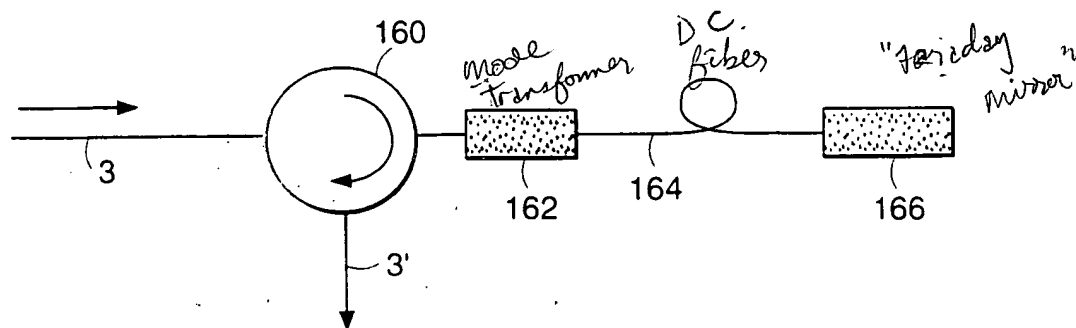


FIG. 18

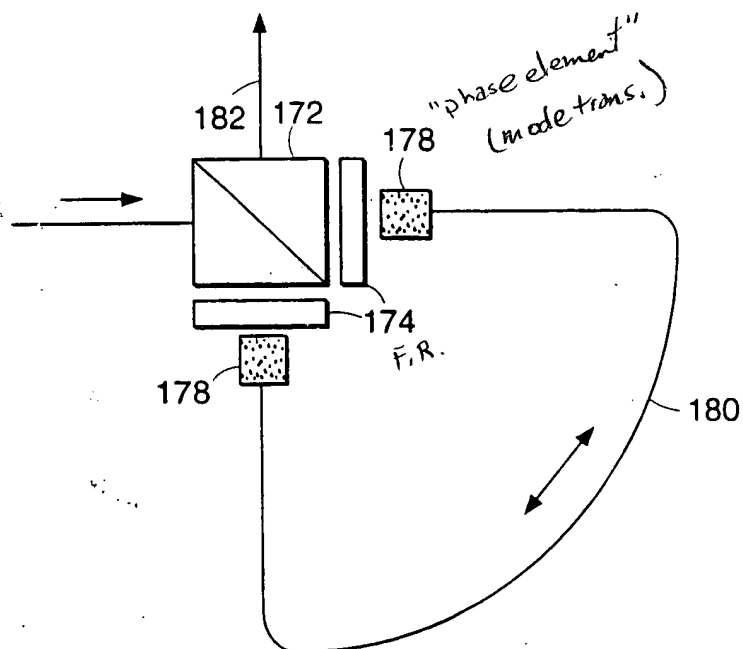


FIG. 19

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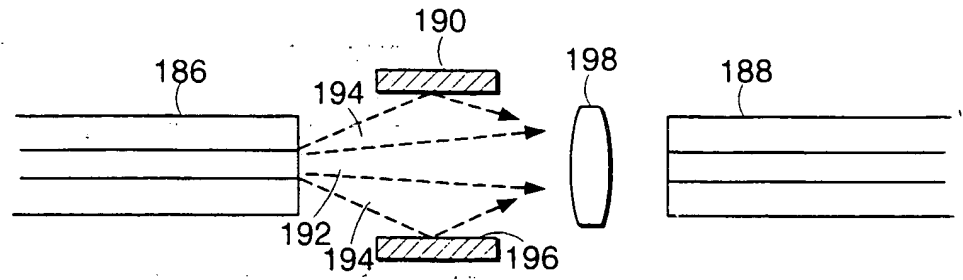


FIG. 20A

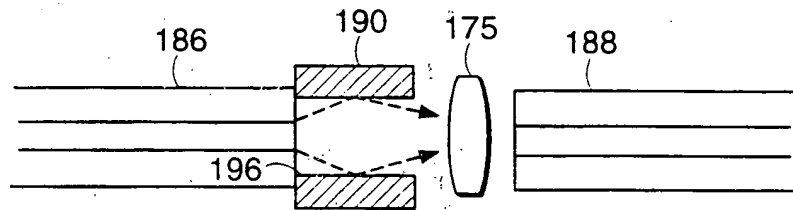


FIG. 20B

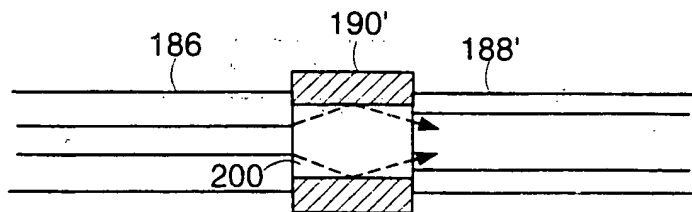


FIG. 20C

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 99/06477

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 G02B6/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 G02B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|----------|---|------------------------|
| X | US 4 281 893 A (YAMADA RYOZO ET AL) 4 August 1981 (1981-08-04) abstract; figures 9-12 column 9, line 35 - column 10, line 18 --- | 1-4, 7-11, 13-19 |
| X | US 3 832 030 A (GLOGE D) 27 August 1974 (1974-08-27) abstract; figures 1-4 column 1, line 37 - line 64 column 2, line 17 - line 62 ----- -/-- | 1-4, 7-11, 13-19 |

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 July 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

14/07/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Hylla, W

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|----------|--|-----------------------|
| X | <p>BILODEAU F ET AL: "EFFICIENT, NARROWBAND LP01 LP02 MODE CONVERTORS FABRICATED IN PHOTSENSITIVE FIBRE: SPECTRAL RESPONSE" ELECTRONICS LETTERS, vol. 27, no. 8, 11 April 1991 (1991-04-11), pages 682-684, XP000212253 ISSN: 0013-5194 the whole document</p> | 1-4, 16-19 |
| A | <p>--- KY N H ET AL: "EFFICIENT BROADBAND INTRACORE GRATING LP01-LP02 MODE CONVERTERS FOR CHROMATIC-DISPERSION COMPENSATION" OPTICS LETTERS, vol. 23, no. 6, 15 March 1998 (1998-03-15), pages 445-447, XP000753367 ISSN: 0146-9592 the whole document</p> | 1,7,16 |
| A | <p>--- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 002, no. 139 (E-072), 17 November 1978 (1978-11-17) & JP 53 106142 A (FUJITSU LTD), 14 September 1978 (1978-09-14) abstract: figures</p> | 1,7,16 |

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Information on patent family members

Int'l Application No

PCT/US 99/06477

| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | Publication date |
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| | | JP 55046687 A | 01-04-1980 |
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| JP 53106142 A | 14-09-1978 | NONE | |

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)

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